

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE "COBLENTZ" (T. 6,750) SATURDAY, Capt. H. Raesener 16th July, Daylight.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE "PRINCE WALDEMAR" (T. 7,000) About TUESDAY, Capt. F. Iscke 26th July.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN "HORMEO" (T. 5,050) End of July, Capt. F. Sembill.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910.

Intimations.

EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.

LONDON,

SINGAPORE,

SHANGHAI,

John Street, Bedford Row, W.O.

19, Bentinck Street

66, Nanjing Road

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS
& FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully
executed

Hongkong, 6th September, 1900.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Films and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom references can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction." (Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.,
25th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Furniture, 6th August, 1900.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the war and the life of modern life. It cures nervous debility, neuritis, paralysis, epilepsy, hysteria, and all other nervous diseases, restores vitality, improves memory, and gives the system a new lease of life. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all nervous ailments, and is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all nervous ailments, and is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it taken into the system than it begins to purify and purify the blood, and to give it a new lease of life. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all blood ailments, and is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3. It is a most valuable and reliable remedy for all blood ailments, and is sold in bottles of 1/6 and 1/3.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK. No. 2 DOCK. No. 3 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft. Docking Length 375 ft. Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 ft. Width of Entrance 50 ft. Width of Entrance 53 ft.
Water on Blocks 28 ft. Water on Blocks 26 ft. Water on Blocks 21.5 ft.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Owners is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking
and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work
and a large stock of material is always on hand, (plates, angles and tall shafts all being
tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in for out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst
under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

For Sale.

FOR SALE

AT
GRACA & CO.
(27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS

and

VIEW POST CARDS.

Stamps in Sets, Packets, Bags and Single.
Assortment of Stamps and Post Card
Albums.

Postage Stamps Catalogues for 1910.

Stock Books, Duplicate Pocket Books.

Transparent Envelopes.

Tweezers, Magnifying Glasses, Perforation
Gauges.Novels. Books for parlour and household
use. Toy Books for Children.Prayer Books, Religious Pictures, Pendant
Medals, Statuettes, Flower Seeds.

Relief Scraps and Scrap Albums.

MANILA CIGAR AND
CIGARETTES.

Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1910.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask
ex Factory.In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag
ex Factory.SHAWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 125.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

TWIN TIG.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free

Hongkong, 20th June, 1910.

To Let

TO LET.

1ST SEPTEMBER.—BOWEN ROAD.

WESTERN BLOCK OF DWELLING

HOUSES at present occupied as

Artillery Officer's Quarters.

Suitable for Boarding House.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

TO LET.

25,000 SQUARE FEET OF LAND at

Kowloon (K. M. L. 9) with 100

feet Sea Frontage and right to build a Pier,
suitable for Coal and or Timber Storage.

For particulars, apply to—

L. M. ALVARES,

49, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910.

TO LET.

DARTMOOR, No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.

25, CONDUIT RD., CLIFTON GARDENS.

GODOWNS, 151-155, PRAYA EAST.

OFFICES, No. 3, CONNAUGHT ROAD,

1st Floor.

A HOUSE IN WONG-WEI-CHONG ROAD.

No. 4, RIFON TERRACE.

OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING.

No. 20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

1st Floor.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East

corner of Observatory Place. The

Tram stops at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS ad-
joining the new Seaman's Institute,
Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

TO LET.

IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for
Offices.

ONE GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.

Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1910.

TO LET.

156, PRAYA EAST from 1st June.

Also.

OFFICES at No. 3, PEDDER STREET from

1st July.

Apply—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1910.

TO LET.—UNFURNISHED.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM with Verandah,

Drawing Room, Bath Room attached.

Two minutes from Ferry, Kowloon.

Apply—

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, 12nd June, 1910.

TO LET.

GODOWN at 5A, DUBBEL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

KAISER'S CIVIL LIST.

INCOME ESTIMATED AT £1,400,000 YEARLY.

INCREASE DEMAND.

The demand for an increase of the Kaiser's
Civil List is causing much discussion among
democrats and friends of thrift, irrespective of
party. Although the demand is certain to be
conceded to the extent of at least an additional
£175,000 a year, the present time is held to be
particularly inopportune, owing to the bad con-
dition of Prussian finances and to the failure to
redeem the Government's pledge to reform the
franchise. However, the fact that despite this
the demand is made is taken to prove that the
need is very real.

The advocates of what Prince Bismarck called
Old-Prussian Thrift are asking when the de-
mand for increase will stop. In 1870 the Prus-
sian King drew only £185,044. In 1870 the
amount was raised by £75,000; in 1883 by
£150,000 more; and in 1899 by another £175,000
a year; so that it now stands at £785,044. If
the new supplement is conceded the Kaiser in
twenty-one years will have had additions to his
Civil List amounting to considerably more than
the whole Civil List of Bavaria.

Apart from the Civil List and the Kaiser's
private estates, there are a number of valuable
Prussian family trusts, in which the Kaiser is
the chief beneficiary. One was founded in the
seventeenth century by the Great Elector. In
1733, Friedrich Wilhelm I. founded another
House Trust. Friedrich Wilhelm III. left be-
hind him a large property, of which £750,000
was put in trust as a Crown Treasury. Half of
this Crown Treasury is known as the Notpensi-
on, or necessity fund, and is to be touched
only in case of extreme need.

The same King left money for a Princely
Trust for younger sons. Friedrich Wilhelm
II. left this predecessor's House Trust intact
but during twelve years spent £5,000,000 of
the nation's money; and Friedrich Wilhelm
IV. would have spent as much on buildings had
it not been for the brake put upon his activity
by the 1848 Revolution.

The Kaiser's private estates are managed by
the so-called Court Chamber of Properties of
the Royal Family, which has several thousand
subordinate officials in the provinces. The
Morgenpost declares that the Kaiser's income
from this source is about £400,000 a year, but
this is an estimate. Another estimate puts the
total of the Civil List, of the income from lands,
and of the revenue of family trusts at £1,400,000
a year.

FIENDISH ATROCITIES.

WOMAN'S HORRIBLE TORTURE BY SULTAN.

Details of fiendish atrocities perpetrated by
order of the Sultan of Morocco are given by
The Times correspondent in Tangier in the
following terms:—I have refrained from send-
ing the following information until absolute
confirmation was forthcoming. After the im-
prisonment of Haj Boudessa, the Governor of
Fes, who was arrested by the Sultan's orders a
few weeks ago, his womanhood was all seized.
As the Sultan's agents failed to discover
the Governor's supposed hidden treasure,
his wife was tortured in order to make her
disclose its whereabouts, which, as it did not
exist, she was unable to do. Her hands were
torn up in damp raw hide, which contracts
and causes extreme pain, her breasts were
crushed between bars of wood closed by screws,
and she was suspended by her wrists from a
beam of wood. She died. Letters from Fes
state that her son is undergoing torture, and
that Haj Boudessa himself is at the point of
death from the cruelties perpetrated upon him.
It is about a fortnight since the European re-
presentatives at Tangier received a voluntary
and explicit undertaking from the Sultan to
abolish all cruel punishments. One is perhaps
justified in asking how much longer the Euro-
pean Governments intend to collude ordinary
cruelty with this deplorable case of a woman
known for some time past to be addicted to the
use of drugs, and letters from Fes state that
the Viziers have difficulty in dissuading him
from wholesale murder. The state of affairs
at Fes is critical, and a general impression
prevails here that the assassination of the native
population will shortly find an outlet. I am
requested by many influential Moors here to
express publicly their horror and abhorrence of
the Sultan's barbarities.

Intimations

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 53, Des Vœux Road West

TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military

Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of

American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon

Pine, Teak, Yacal, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.

Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.

Quick delivery.

LEUNG TAI,

Managing Director.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1910.

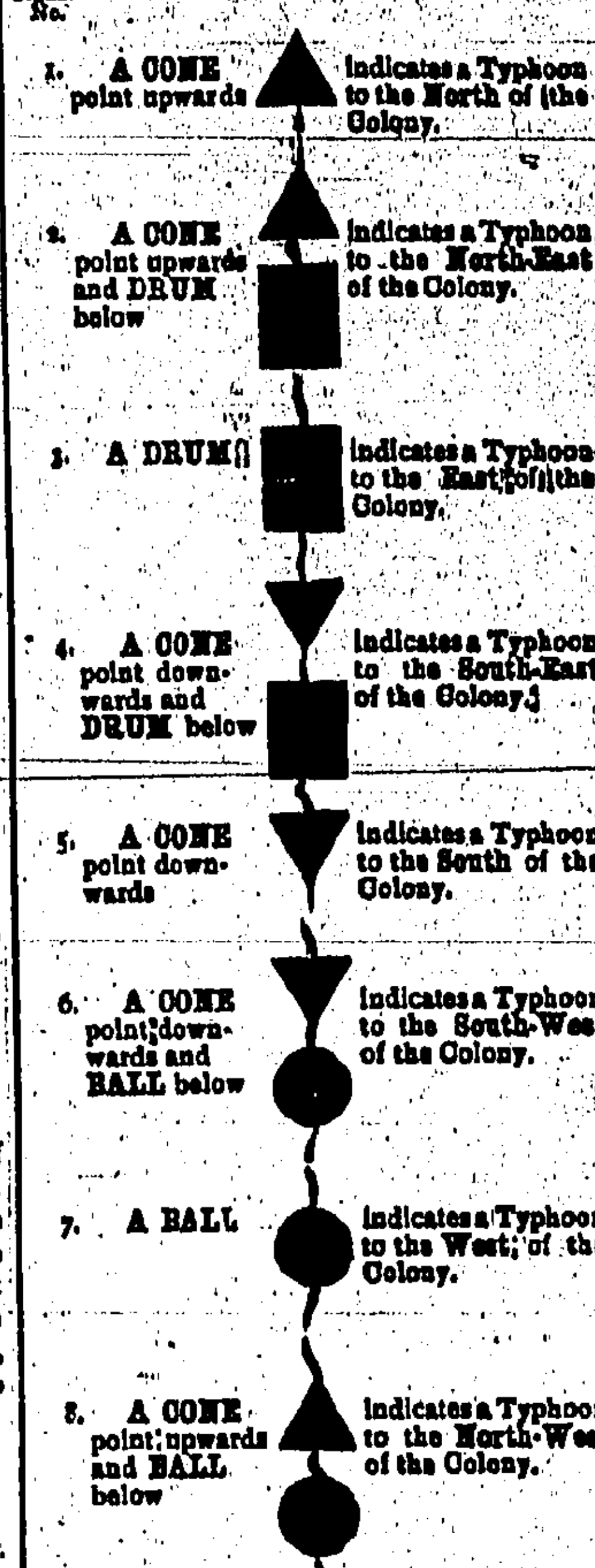
NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate
versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in this
Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of training Euro-
peans to pass in the Chinese examination, and
is possessed of a fair rate certificate as a
Chinese teacher. He has also a good know-
ledge of Mandarin.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to apply to him at
the following address:—
Hollywood Road, Room 10, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1910.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here!—
Signal No.



Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be
hoisted only when typhoons exist in such
positions or are moving in such directions that
information regarding them is considered to
be of importance to the Colony or to shipping
leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour
Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island Signal
Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL

In addition to the above, when it is expected
that the wind may increase to full typhoon
force at any moment, the following Urgent
Signal will be made at the Water Police
Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS
OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same
time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhib-
ited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water
Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office
Flagstaff, and H.M.S. Tamar.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green,
indicates that a typhoon is believed to be
situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red,
indicates that the wind may be expected to
increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the
Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the
information conveyed by this signal being first
published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the
day Signals at sunset, and will, when
necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing
Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at
each of the following stations during the time
that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted
in the Harbour.

Gap Rock, Aberdeen.
Waglan, San Ki Wan.
Stanley, Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson, Sha Tin Kok.
Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression
somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm
Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given in Ocean
Vessels, as above, by signal from the 1st
house.
O. F. T. S.
Director.

Intimation.

Powell's
Alexandra
Buildings.ARE
PRODUCERS
OFTHE MOST
UP-TO-DATETIME AND
LABOUR-SAVING

DEVICES

IN

MODERN

OFFICE

FITTING

FILING

CABINETS

With nests of
drawersSUITABLE FOR
Every Description

of

NUMERICAL

and

ALPHABETICAL

FILING

DESKS,

CHAIRS,

TABLES,

BOOKCASES,

CUPBOARDS, &c.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1910.

MARRIAGE AS AN "EX-
PERIMENT"ORIGINAL EVIDENCE BY MR. FLOWDEN.
SHOULD BE DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Mr. Flowden, the metropolitan police magistrate, was the principal witness on 14th June before the Divorce Commission, and expressed some original views.

He said his view was that marriage and divorce were really part of the same question. He thought there was a great deal of unreasonable prejudice against divorce, and this, with certain alterations in the law, might be considerably diminished.

Marriage, should be encouraged in every way, and divorce should be discouraged—not for its own sake, but for the sake of marriage. Marriage could not hope to be a working success if divorce was not in the background. If they had divorce as a protection, then marriage became a wise investment. Without divorce as a protection he looked upon marriage as a dangerous and mad gamble. Therefore he took the view that the two things were closely connected, and that divorce should really be looked upon as consolidating the marriage. The question was whether the blessings of divorce—as he looked upon them—should be extended to the poorer classes.

The Chairman: Would make divorce cheaper for the poorer classes?—The value of divorce does not depend upon whether it is cheap or not—upon whether it costs as much as a motor-car or a bicycle. Divorce is as much a social necessity as marriage.

A CHECK ON MARRIAGE.
But I should like (continued the witness) to see some check put upon marriages as they are at present and I agree with the suggestion of Mr. Cecil Chapman that a marriage should be legal unless performed before a registrar or some civil officer, as that would make the contract more binding. The civil rite would be more simple, more impressive, and more easily understood by the people than a ceremony in a church or chapel. It is most desirable that the community should be educated in the idea that marriage is nothing but a civil contract. If marriages, instead of being celebrated in church, had to be celebrated before a registrar, the effect would be that people would see marriage in its true light.

But you would let people have a right to a religious ceremony?—Yes, certainly.

Asked whether he thought the grounds for divorce should be revised, Mr. Flowden said: I should be in favor of granting a divorce on any clear breach of contract. I regard infidelity as a breach of contract. I regard desertion as a breach of contract. I regard persistent cruelty as a breach of contract. I think bigamy is a breach of contract. I would not grant divorce for crime.

Lord Gorell asked whether that remark would apply to the habitual criminal.

SYMPATHY WITH THE CRIMINAL.
Mr. Flowden replied that his sympathies were rather with the criminal in keeping his wife. He was not in favor of granting divorce on the ground of insanity. People who had been pronounced to be incurable lunatics had been known to recover, so that there was a certain danger.

"I think the common sense view is," continued witness, "that if both parties to the marriage contract want the contract cancelled, and can satisfy the Court that they have done their best after years of endeavour to live reasonably happy lives together, and that the contract has hopelessly broken down and life is unbearable, that the contract has failed of itself, then the parties should be allowed under stringent conditions to get a divorce."

Lord Gorell: Would you be in favour of putting both sexes on the same footing?—I should be very loth to say that any grievance which woman suggests should not be redressed, but I venture to entertain some doubt whether to grant a woman divorce from her husband on account of incidental infidelity would really meet with the approval of women themselves. It seems to me it is a woman's question. If a woman insists that she ought to have precisely the same rights as her husband in this matter I think her wishes should be met.

SEPARATION "A SORRY SUBSTITUTE."

On the question of divorce jurisdiction, Mr. Flowden said that in London the police-courts were in the closest touch with the poorest classes, and he believed that their confidence to a singular degree. Poor people often knew no law outside the police-court. He recognised no inherent difficulty in trying questions of misconduct. Judicial separations he looked upon as a sorry substitute for divorce, but as being a great deal better than nothing. They were to his mind in the nature of medicine, which secured instant relief. To that extent they did good. But he would rejoice much more if, instead of giving a judicial separation to a long-suffering wife, he could give her what was her heart's desire and what she deserved—that was divorce.

In reference to publication of reports of divorce cases, Mr. Flowden said he was against the publication of malicious details in newspapers. He looked at the subject, however, not so much from the point of view of the public as of the innocent relatives of parties to a divorce suit. It was most painful to mothers and sisters to read these details. But it was always open to the press to say that nothing it might publish was more indicative than portions of the marriage service.

DIVORCE BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

Mr. Brierley: Do you think in a large number of cases where separation orders are applied for divorce is really a desirable remedy?—Yes. You say marriage is a civil contract, but an ordinary civil contract can be put an end to by the parties themselves?—I have already suggested what an admirable thing that would be. Then you are in favor of divorce by mutual consent?—Where the union has broken down and life has become absolutely unbearable.

Answering Judge Tisdal Atkinson, Mr. Flowden said he thought a trained lawyer should deal with matrimonial cases; and in the country districts, where there was no

stipendiary magistrate, the county-court would be preferable to the police-court.

Sir Lewis Dibdin: Why do you want a trained lawyer? Why should not people put an end to marriage much as they enter into a deed of separation?—That is an ideal state of things you are sketching. Is it practicable? But is it impracticable?—If it could be done I see no objection to it.

AN "INSURANCE POLICY."

Replying to a question by Sir William Anson, witness said: There is no marriage, however carefully arranged, which is not an experiment. You cannot prevent it being that. Therefore I look upon divorce as simply a policy of insurance providing an opportunity of release to married couples who, through no fault of their own, without any moral blame whatever, have come in contact with unforeseen difficulties and calamities which have made their life intolerable.

In reply to questions by Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Flowden said: I think the average wife does view with a certain indulgence—not the least, of course, with approval, but with a certain indulgence—the discovery that her husband has been guilty of casual infidelity.

The same discovery made by a husband would be a terrible discovery. He could no longer have any confidence in his wife at all. A man's reputation in this matter does not stand so high. When a woman goes wrong it is a shipwreck of the whole establishment.

Lady Frances Balfour: A man's infidelity, of course, brings more shipwreck, because a woman's whole life is her home. You say the average wife is more forgiving; but that does not prevent the average wife thinking probably that if the law is altered it should be altered in the direction of equality, as it is in the superior part of the country. North—Certainly I should be ready, personally, to see redressed any grievance women feel.

The Archbishop of York: You say marriage is a contract, and you also say it is an experience. Would you combine the two and say, in your judgment, marriage is a contract to make an experiment?—It comes to that.

Therefore, if the experiment were to fail the contract ought to cease?—Yes.

Then why when two people have come to the conclusion that their life is intolerable, should they be compelled to drag into a public court details from their neighbors about their squabbles and misfortunes?—They can't have release for nothing.

Do you wish us to regard it as a simple of your carefully thought-out view; that the moral effect of the marriage service is comparable to the effect of nautical details in newspapers?—I did not say that. I said the Press might say, "Before you ask us to take the mole out of our eye, take the beam out of your own." I don't say the marriage service is as inadequate as certain details in divorce cases in the newspapers; but I say if one requires revising so does the other.

Intimations.

NEW SHOP
JUST OPENED!!DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT
OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-
TIONS OFRARE JEWELS,
&c., &c., &c.MOHIDEEN &
CO.Dealers in
CEYLON PRECIOUS
STONES, &c.,
38 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1910.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
held at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Macao, on TUESDAY, the 9th August, at
12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Directors, together with a State-
ment of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and
confirming the appointment of Directors; and
electing Directors and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 26th July to 9th
August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars 1.50
per Share for the six months ending 30th
June, 1910, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th
July, on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Co.'s Office.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th,
to FRIDAY, 29th July (both days inclusive),
during which period no transfer of Shares can
be registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary, the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Co., Ltd.,
General Agents for The West Point
Building Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per
Share for the six months ending 30th
June, 1910, will be payable on FRIDAY, 29th
July, on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Company's
Office.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 20th,
to FRIDAY, 29th July (both days inclusive),
during which period no transfer of Shares can
be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

Intimations.

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN IMPORT &
EXPORT COMPANY, Central Build-
ings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to
receive Consignments of Local Produce on
best terms.THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,350,000)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEES, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEYS, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

CHEONG HING

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CURIOS, PORCELAIN, JADESTONE

AND

SILK EMBROIDERIES.

Inspection Solicited.

BUSINESS COMMENCES,

WEDNESDAY, 15th July.

No. 77, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 14th July, 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Maas.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Best mutton & prime cut—Mellong Pa.	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yek	22
" Roast—Shin	23
" Breast—Ngau Lam	15
" Soup, Tong Yek	20
" Steak—Ngau Yek Pa	23
" Shin—Ngau Lau	30
" Sausages—Ngau Yek Cheung	26
Bullock's Brisket—Know	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	50
" Corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
" Head—Ngau Tan	85
" Heart—Ngau Sam	10
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yek	9
" Tail—Ngau Mel	18
" Liver—Ngau Oon	18
" Tripe (dressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai	10
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwei	22
" Leg—Young Fat	23
" Shoulder—Young Shan	20
Pigs' Chitterlings—Ohl cheong	24
" Brisket—Ohl Know	24
" Feet—Ohl Keok	12
" Fry—Ohl Chak	15
" Head—Ohl Tau	25
" Heart—Ohl Sum	11
" Kidneys—Ohl Yek	18
" Liver—Ohl Kon	20
Pork, Chop—Ohl Fat Kwei	18
" Corned—Ham Ohl Yek	24
" Leg—Ohl Fat	24
" Fat or Lard—Ohl Yek	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	10
" Keok	10
" Heart—Young Sum	10
" Kidneys—Young Yek	24
" Liver—Young Con	24
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Ohl Chai	22
Suet—Beef—Sung Ngau Yek	20
" Mutton—Sung Young Yek	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yek	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yek Tong	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Ohl	13
Onions, Large, Small—Shin Kai	13
Ducks—Ap	23
Doves—Fan Kai	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	17
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	23
Geese—Nge	22
Goose, Wild Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ye	22
Ngo	22
Meat Deer—Wong Keng	22
Hare—Ta Ohl	22
Partridge—Ohe Khoo	22
Pheasant—Shan Kai	22
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kow	22
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kow	22
Quail—Um Chun	22
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	22
Salps—Sa Ohl	22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	22
" Hen—Na	22
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Salted	22
Teal, Shanghai, Salted	22
Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Sal	22
Ap	22

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	10
Bream—Bia Yu	10
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	10
Carp—Li Yu	10
Catfish—Ghi Yu	10
Codfish—Mun Yu	10
Croaker—Kai Yu	10
Grass—Kai Yu	10
Gutted Fish—Mok Yu	10
Hai—Sa Mang Yu	10
Dice—Wong Mei Lun	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sa	10
Kala, Gorgon—Hal Man Yu	10
" Yellow—Wong Shi	10
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	10
" Mackerel—Ohl Yu	10
Frog—Tien Kai	10
Garnage—Sak Pan	10
Gudgeon—Pak Kow Yu	10
Herring—Tio Pak	10
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	10
Lahma—Wong Fa Yu	10
Loach—Wo Yu	10
Lobster—Lung Ha	10
Mackerel—Ohl Yu	10
Moat Fish—Mun Yu	10
Mullet—Ohl Yu	10
Oysters—Sung Hoi	10
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	10
Perch—Fan Loo	10
Pike—Fa Fan Poong	10
Plaice—Pan Yu	10
Pomfret, Black—Hak Cheung	10
Pomfret, White—Pak Cheung	10
Prism—Ming Ha	10
Ray—Fai Fa Sa	10
Rock Fish—Sak Koi Kung	10
Sole—Ohl Yu	10
Silmon, (Ohl), fresh water—Me Yu	10

Shark—Sa Yu	11
Sharks—Fo Yu	11
Shrimps—Ha	11
Snapper—Lap Yu	11
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	11
Tench—Wan Yu	11
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	11
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	11
White Bah—Ngau Yu Chai	11

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yek	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	18
" (Chino)—Tin Chai Ping	18
" (Small)—Hoi Tong	18
" (Large)—Fan Lai Chai	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Shung	18
" (Ordinary)—Sung Shung	18
" (Bridges), Macao—San Hing Chai	18
Cherries, Chinese—Fong Lai	18
Carambola—Yung Tin	18
Coconuts—Yah Tin	18
Grapes—Sia Tai Tin	18
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	18
" (Large)—Kam San Ning Moong	18
Lichens, Small Stems—Lai Ohl Oon	18
" Fresh, Lai Ohl	18
Limes, (Sung)—Sai Kung Ning	18
Moong—Chop	18
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	18
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	18
Mangosteen, San Chuk Tai per doz	18
Oranges, Tin Chong	18
" Small—Tui Koi	18
" Mandarin—Tin Koi	18
Olive—Pak Lam	18
Passion Fruit	18
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shai Li	18
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	18
Peanuts—Fa Sang	18
Pineapples, Large—Hung Ohl	18
Pineapples, 1st quality—Shung Poon	18
Ti Paw-law	18
" and cooking—Chung-lung	18
Paw-law	18
Plum—Tui Ohl	18
Pump, Swatow—Hung Lai	18
Pumpkin, Siam—Ohl Lo Yek	18
Walnuts, Hop Ton	18
Green—Sung Hop Ton	18
Shanghai Lo Kwei	18

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Shung Hoi Ah	10
" Chai Chai	10
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	14
" (French), Shanghai—Shung Hoi	14
" (French), Canton—Shung Hoi	14
Beans, Sprout—Ah Chai	14
Beans, Long—Tan Koi	14
Bean Root—Hung Chai Tan	14
Broad Beans, Green—Chung Yek Kar	14
Broad Beans, Red—Hung Kar	14
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	14
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	14
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	14
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yah Chai	14
Cane Shoots, branch—Kam Shun	14
Carrots, Large size—Tui Yek Chai	14
" (Small)—Tui Yek Chai	14
Carrots—Kam Shun	14
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Choy	14
Celery, English—Young Kan Chai	14
Celery, White—Pak Young Kan Chai	14
Chillies, Dried—Oon Lai Chai	14
" Red—Hung Fa	14
" Green—Chung Lai Chai	14
Curry Stuf, English—Ka Lee Chai Lin	14
Cucumbers—Chung Kwa	14
Edible Squash—Fa Kwa	14
Garlic—Sung Tai	14
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kung	14
" old—Lo Kung	14
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kai	14
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	14
Lettuce—Young Sang Chai	14
Water Cress—Ma Tai	14
" Mandarin—Lai Lum Ma Tai	14
Musk Melon	14
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sung Chai Koi	14
Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai	14
" Green—Sung Chung	14
" Shai—Shung Hoi Chung Tai	14
" Japan—Yat Poon	14
Okra—Mo Kar	14
Papaya, English—Yung On Sai	14
Green Peas—Chung Tai	14
Peas, Sweet—Fan Chai	14
Shanghai—Shung Hoi	14
" Tai	14
" Japan—Yat Poon	14
" American—Yat Kai	14
" Fochow—Yat Chai San Tai	14
" Macao—Oh Moon	14
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	14
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	14
Rhubarb	14
Shallots—Gon Chung Tai	14
Spillage (Chinese)—Paw Chai	14
Spillage—Yat Chai	14
Tomatoes—Yat Koi	14
Taro—Wo Tan	14
Turnip, Fan-ti (Long)—Lai Pak	14
" (Short)—Lai Pak	14
" English—Yung Lo Pak Chai	14
Vegetable Marrow—Ohl Kwa	14
Water Cress—Sai Yung Chai	14
" Chai—Lai Lum Ma Tai	14
" Lily Root—Lai Ngau	14
Yam—Tui Chai	14

The prices necessarily vary from day to day,
and the Sanitary Board has no power to control
the market in any way.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH
WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

OR
GENUINE AGE

AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG
BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1910.

THE RETORT INSOLVENT.

The Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces has sent a telegram to Peking defending his attitude of benevolent philanthropy towards the monopoly granted to a financial clique styled the Kwong Wing Yuan, which, after colluding for a time the sympathies of a British Consul-General, has incurred at last an expression of his displeasure dictated by His Majesty's representative in Peking. The Viceroy's defence is a denial. He says that no tax is being levied on raw opium. He declares that raw opium remains as before, subject to no impositions other than those prescribed by Treaty. He also brings an accusation against the British Government of so grave a nature that it will have to be answered. His Excellency accuses the Government of India of a breach of faith. He asserts that instead of reducing the import of Indian opium, as agreed, by ten per cent per annum, the British have actually increased it. This is a state of affairs, and that the British Government should so break its pledged word is a matter that cries for trial and condign punishment. Fancy our Puritan Government, that sailed into power on the wings of a gust of virtuous anti-Chinese and anti-opium "revivalism," actually breaking international agreements and importing more, and not less, Indian opium than before. Surely, so liberal a Government, so Nonconformist-conscientious a Government, must have a reply to this damning accusation of encouraging the "opium traffic." Colonel Seely and Mr. Lloyd George must answer this. We British cannot permit a Government, however Radical, to continue to import such vast quantities of opium into China, solely for the benefit of a revenue which some strong men who have to administer British India, to establish hospitals for the poor, make roads, bridges and canals and generally be "Father and Mother of the people," inform us has not been in any way benefited by the alleged opium selling activity of the British Government. Can it be possible that Viceroy Yuan is mistaken? That benevolent institution, the Kwong Wing Yuan might answer this question—and several others.

"THE GREATEST OF THESE."

At the risk of being censured for upholding a good cause, of being accused of for raising an untimely voice to rally the true friends of humanity on behalf of the voiceless, and even on behalf of the utterly lost, the disinherited of God and man, the deranged in mind, at the risk of being accused of the deadliest of all sins, "crankiness on one subject," we cannot and will not refrain from calling the attention of our readers to the fact that the Canton Authorities have made a fine parade of virtue in setting aside a piece of land which they do not want, on a site no longer very useful, for the purpose of erecting an asylum for the insane in that "city of dreadful night." Most people who go from here to Canton on business have no time to look around them. The little they see, and the much that is felt by the over-tired nerves of their nostrils, prevent them from feeling any eagerness to explore, or even to look at attentively, the miseries of the Chinese streets, and still less the horrors of the slums. Those who go there for pleasure are too occupied in being cheated in the curio shops or in getting over-tired and learning nothing at all in a hurried glimpse of such marvels as the "City of the Dead" or the Execution Ground, or an ancient Water Clock, to think of noticing the only really interesting part of Canton. What is that? It was a woman, one of those wonderful old ladies who often put us men to shame by their almost weird insight (some people call it originality) who said that the most absorbingly interesting part of Canton was the people. Any one with the eyes to see and the time to use them, must see in Canton many sad-denising sights which are visible in London, and many which are not. Among the latter is that most terrible and harrowing of all sorrows, a fellow human being, a brother man, bereft of reason. Many charitable and enlightened Chinese are now endeavoring to wipe out the black disgrace of allowing pauper-lunatics to subsist on casual alms, or perish like pariah dogs on the rubbish heaps. The Viceroy has granted a site on which a new asylum may or may not be built in the future, the far future. In the meantime there is a Refuge in Canton, conducted by quite unselfish people, and it ought not to be necessary for us to point out to those who honestly desire to prove to the Chinese that we the enlightened people of the West are in earnest in our desire to establish the Brotherhood of Man, that the best way to convince them of our sincerity is to respond to such appeals as that made by the British and American Consul-Generals in Canton last May on behalf of the John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane in Canton.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German Mail of the 16th June has been delivered in London.

A CASE of plague was reported at No. 17, The Peak, to-day. It was that of an imported Chinaman.

ONE month's hard labour and six hours' stocks was awarded a native in the Police Court this morning for the larceny of a bundle of clothing.

MESSRS. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., have received information that, owing to the severity of the weather, the S.S. *Lightning* had to go to Chittagong on the 6th inst. and discharge part of her cargo which was damaged.

A NATIVE was committed for trial at the Magistracy this morning for the alleged alteration of a five-dollar Chartered Bank note so as to make it represent \$50. The alteration is supposed to have been effected by means of a water-colour trick.

"REVOLUTION," a new newspaper, has commenced publication in Cebu, under the direction of "Juan Guerrilla." It is issued every Tuesday and Friday. It is bilingual, Spanish and Visayan. The headquarters of the new paper will be in the office of Filemon Sotto, delegate to the Assembly for Cebu.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. Otto Kong Sing made an application for the ejection of a certain tenant. In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Kong Sing stated that the man had paid his rent regularly but his client wished to get rid of him in order to make way for another party who had signified his desire to pay more.

We are informed by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., agents of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, that this Company has ceased to do service on the India-China Run and that from the first inst. a newly started Italian Company was entrusted with this line under the style: *Societa Anonima Nazionale Per Servizi Marittimi*. The steamers *Jackia* and *Cagliari* will continue plying between Hongkong and Bombay with the usual ports of call under the new firm as before and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

We have received from Messrs. H. Price and Co., Ltd., a sample bottle of "King George IV" whisky, and also a couple of packs of cards and a bridge marker advertising the whisky. The "King George IV" whisky is manufactured by the Distillers Company, Limited, of London and Edinburgh, and is one of their best-known products at home. It is mild, mellow and mature, and is in every respect an ideal whisky. The Distillers Company control the largest distilleries in the world, and everything coming from them is necessarily of the very best obtainable.

Hongkong Flour Mills.

SOLD TO JAPANESE.

KORE FIRM THE PURCHASER.

The youngest and, unfortunately, the most ill-starred of Hongkong industries which with others had gained a congenial footing on the mainland, is shortly to pass out of the Colony and for many a day it is not to be supposed that Hongkong capitalists will attempt to revive an industry doomed to such dismal failure almost at its inception. It must be admitted that when the scheme for the erection of a flour mill in Hongkong was first mooted, its prospects appeared so bright and promising that private capital was at once forthcoming and the situation of the whole concern underwritten even without any invitation for public subscription to its share capital.

The mills, the largest and finest of its kind in China, together with land and building, was erected at a cost of approximately a million dollars in one of the very finest sites on the mainland. The inauguration of the operations was attended by great éclat. The technicalities of flour-milling had been successfully overcome by expert millers and soon the products of Junk Bay Mills became familiarly known on the coast of China. But pursued by an evil Fate, the very first months of the nascent industry were beset by misfortune and the disastrous slump in the American wheat market rather over two years ago sounded the death-knell of Hongkong's latest industrial enterprise.

The failure of the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., brought in its train the inevitable liquidation of the Company, and ever since its winding up has been in progress the plant, machinery and property have been advertised for sale. At one time delegates from Pacific Coast millers visited Hongkong and were interested in an expert inspection of the Mills, but beyond looking over the property there was "nothing doing" by way of a purchase. With an ever keen eye to opportunities our Japanese friends did not despise the worth of the big plant at Junk Bay and in opening negotiations for its purchase they had the benefit of a gentleman—a compatriot—who knows the exact worth and capabilities of the fine plant they have since acquired. It will be recalled that the assistant manager of the Hongkong Milling Co., Ltd., was a Japanese versed in the working of flour mills and his services were retained in Hongkong in the interest of the negotiators for the valuable sets of machinery and grinding mills, including the Diesel engines.

A member of the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph* had the pleasure of obtaining official confirmation this afternoon of the conclusion of the negotiations for the sale and purchase. In his course of conversation with Mr. Miyohel Yoneda, the representative of the Japanese firm in Hongkong, that gentleman confirmed the correctness of the report that he had bought the plant for his principals, who are the Kobe Suisen Company of Kobe, Japan. Holding the deed of assignment in his hand, Mr. Yoneda informed our representative that, he had only to-day executed the agreement with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on behalf of the vendors. Mr. Yoneda added, "We will dismantle the machinery and have the whole plant shipped to Kobe where it will be re-erected and set going."

In the course of further conversation Mr. Yoneda informed us that it will take some four months or so to effect the transfer of the plant to Kobe, where he will proceed to, after supervising the dismantling of the machinery at Junk Bay, and assume control of the Mills at Kobe. He had no doubt that the Japanese will make the concern a paying undertaking.

A PIANO-TUNER'S CLAIM.

AGAINST LOCAL MUSIC-STORE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, in the Summary Court this morning, the action was again mentioned in which Mr. A. Ogilvie is seeking to recover the sum of \$500 from the Robinson Piano Company, Limited, being amount of balance due for services rendered while in the defendants' employ. Mr. M. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. W. B. Hind, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, represented the defendants.

Mr. Harris stated that the last time the case was mentioned, his Lordship had made an order for discovery, but his friend had not complied with the direction of the Court.

Mr. Harris said that no order for discovery had been made.

His Lordship—When was the order made? Mr. Hind—I think it was on the 24th of June. The Clerk of the Court referred to the Court's record and then informed his Lordship that no order had been made.

His Lordship—The order is not endorsed on the writ, Mr. Hind.

Mr. Hind—Then I apply for discovery now. Mr. Harris—I can't consent to that. If my friend wants to make an application, he must give me proper notice.

Mr. Hind—It's not necessary to restate the case.

His Lordship—You seem to have some doubts yourself as to the order, Mr. Hind.

Mr. Hind—I confess I have some doubts.

The matter is to be heard in Chambers.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch of July 5 says: Jack Johnson, who defeated Jeffries in their fight at Reno, now declares that he was offered an enormous sum if he would consent to let Jeffries win, the plan being to pull off a huge crooked betting coup. For some weeks before the fight the report was in circulation that Johnson had consented to let the white man win for a consideration of \$500,000 in addition to his share of the purse and pictures. The story was believed by a great many persons and no doubt had much influence upon the betting, the odds of which were unreasonably high. It will be interesting to know who planned the deal that Johnson rejected and to what extent, if any, Jeffries was concerned. Jeffries has always been regarded as a quiet sport.

THE CHARGE AGAINST GRANT.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

BEFORE Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon, John Grant was again brought up on a charge of obtaining the sum of \$10 by means of a false cheque. Detective-Sergeant Appleton prosecuted and Mr. J. H. Gardner defended.

George Albert Woodcock, Acting Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, spoke to having produced a cheque as an exhibit in a Summary Court action. He did not know the result of the action. He merely produced the document.

H. E. Davidson, solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, stated that he produced a cheque for \$61.65 which was received by his firm. He received the cheque personally on the 11th of March from the defendant. In settlement of the amount of a certain action. The amount was due by the defendant to one of his clients. Defendant asked if they would accept a post-dated cheque for the amount of the claim and he received instructions from his client to postpone the action until the 31st of March. The cheque was presented for payment by his client but payment was refused.

M. A. Van, a clerk at the Astor House Hotel, stated that he recognized the cheque produced by Mr. Woodcock. It was sent under cover of a letter (produced) to the proprietor of the Astor House Hotel and was received on the 4th of March last. It was in payment of a writ taken out on the 21st of February. The cheque was post-dated to the 31st of March, for which no arrangement was made. On the morning of the 31st he paid the cheque into the Bank but it was dishonoured. It was then paid into the Banque de l'Indo China and was returned the same day with a slip attached having the words "No funds." The cheque was subsequently produced in the course of an action in the Summary Court. Previous to that, the defendant had paid \$350, the cheque being the balance due from January to May, 1909. The \$350 was paid on the 10th of May last year prior to his leaving the hotel and the cheque was for the balance outstanding this year. Mr. Ganeau subsequently obtained judgment under that cheque. No execution had been issued on the judgment.

A. Kahn, Manager of the firm of Messrs. Ullmann and Company, jewellers, of Queen's Road Central, produced a cheque for \$500 which was received by the firm from the defendant. It was handed over in his presence to Mr. Bernheim. The cheque was made out for purchases made the same day and was a cash transaction. The cheque was presented and returned at once, as it was a crossed cheque. It was exchanged for the cheque produced, which was dishonoured.

The case was adjourned till Wednesday.

HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

DIRECTORS' GENEROSITY.

We are requested to state that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has received the sum of \$500 from the directors of the Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie for distribution in local charities. His Excellency has forwarded one-half of this sum to the Diocesan Girls' School and the other half to the Benevolent Society. We feel sure that residents in the Colony will greatly appreciate the generosity of the directors of the Circus.

Last night there was a large attendance at the Circus, the draw of the evening being the wrestling contest between Karl Kramer and a German sailor. Kramer succeeded in "flooring" his opponent in four minutes.

The event tonight will be the boxing match between Taff O'Keefe and Ginner Kingalad. The Circus proceeds to Shanghai on Monday. Tomorrow is the last evening this talented combination is "showing" in Hongkong.

JAPANESE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

GOOD PROSPECTS THIS YEAR.

The *Onaka Mamochi* notes that at first it was generally believed that the crude sugar supplied by the sugar mills in Formosa would not contain more than 93 per cent. of pure sugar. This belief has been contradicted. With the exception of the lowest quality, containing 91 or 92 per cent, which is supplied in very small quantities, the bulk of the produce contains 96 to 98 per cent, and is not much inferior to Java sugar packed in baskets. The quality produced by the Medit. Toyo and Taiwan sugar mills is best and when the method of production at these mills is somewhat improved a quality better than Java sugar will be produced.

Since the amendment of the Sugar Tax Law, sugar mills in Japan have been enabled to use cheaper crude sugar supplied from Formosa, and at the same time the price of sugar has gradually advanced. The sugar season opened last month, and all the refining mills are full of orders. Accordingly the mills have increased the conference rate of output. The production agreed upon this month by each mill is as follows:—Dai Nippon Sugar Company, 200,000 bags (45,000 bags for export); Yokohama Sugar Company, 60,000 bags (4,000 bags for export); Kobe Sugar Company, 25,000 bags (4,000 bags for export)—making a total of 285,000 bags, of which 14,000 bags are for export. It is expected that owing to competition in shipping sugar to China, the above quantity for export will prove insufficient, and that quantities for the home market will be used for export. The sugar market in Japan has very good prospects this year.

The *Onaka Mamochi* notes that the demand in Japan for black and brown sugar, the latter technically known as *bumsui-to*, is steadily increasing. The annual consumption of this quality now amounts to about 200,000,000 lbs., of which about 120,000,000 lbs. is supplied from Formosa, and about 80,000,000 lbs. from the Luchuan and other parts of Japan and by import of sugar. The increasing demand for crude sugar, says the journal, will necessitate a further increase in the supply to Japan, especially if the import of sugar from abroad is to be checked. A scheme is now on foot among capitalists in Osaka to start a sugar mill in the Luchuan for the production of *bumsui-to* with a view to increasing the sugar industry in the islands, where the production of sugar has been a flourishing industry from olden times. At present the industry is still carried on in the islands in a very primitive style—by the

THE COLOWAN AFFAIR.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

Private despatches received from Macao to-day add nothing fresh to the complete reports we have been publishing of the unfortunate disturbance at Colowan. The reports must be sincerely welcomed if only on humanitarian grounds, so that any further loss of lives, whether on the part of the rioters of the island or on that of the Portuguese troops, might be avoided. The European commanding officer at Colowan has granted a truce to the Chinese villagers until this afternoon and it is earnestly to be hoped that better counsel will prevail and the threatened re-opening of hostilities averted. Our latest report to-day speaks of concerted action on the part of both the *Patris* and *Macao* falling in and giving up arms by the Chinese. It is dreadful to contemplate the further terrible destruction which will be inflicted by the heavier artillery of the gunboat *Patris* compared with the guns of the *Macao*. In truth, Colowan, though a large enough island, is inhabited by a population who live only from hand to mouth, not to speak, of course, of the robber bands who have established their fair on little frequented parts of the island. The inhabitants' losses by reason of the two days' cannibanding, may well, be irreparable, but the hope is entertained that, in the interest of the administration itself, all that is reasonably possible to be done, will not be neglected by the Government to rehabilitate the fortunes of the innocent ones who have had to suffer by the sins of others. In the meantime the position in Colowan remains unchanged.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

MEDICAL REPORTS REVIEWED.

The medical and sanitary reports for the year 1909 were laid before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The covering report of Mr. E. D. O. Wolff, Head of the Sanitary Department, reads:—

1. Mr. R. O. Hutchison acted as Head of the Sanitary Department until June 30th, when I was appointed to act as Head of the Sanitary Department. This appointment was confirmed on October 30th, 1909.

Dr. W. W. Pearce continued to act as Medical Officer of Health until Dr. Francis Clark's return on March 4th. Dr. Pearce thereupon relieved Dr. Macfarlane as Assistant Medical Officer of Health in Kowloon, the latter going home on leave.

Owing to the death of Dr. W. Hunter it was decided to appoint Dr. Macfarlane to succeed him as Government Bacteriologist. He will therefore not return to this Department. The Government, acting on the advice of the Board, decided not to replace Dr. Macfarlane, the former Second Assistant Medical Officer of Health, and at the same time the number of Sanitary Inspectors was reduced from 28 to 24, as it was considered that the work of the special Plague Staff might now be undertaken by the District Inspectors in addition to their other duties.

2. The year has been singularly free from epidemic disease except that the number of cases of enteric fever was above the average. Further details on this subject appear in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health.

3. The incidence of malaria in the Colony shows a reduction as compared with recent years. During the year various works have been carried out in rural districts and especially in the village of Shau Ki Wan with a view to reducing the number of breeding places for the mosquito; while the bylaws dealing with the prevention of mosquitos breeding have been amended by the Board, so as to make it possible to deal more effectively with their breeding places.

4. The Public Health law was amended during the year so as to give fuller powers for dealing with cemeteries especially in reference to the disinterment of unclaimed bodies after a lapse of years. Certain duties in regard to the registration of births and deaths, the control of vaccinations, and the letting of market stalls were transferred from the Registrar General to the Head of the Sanitary Department. The bylaws dealing with cemeteries, depots for animals, markets and slaughter-houses were amended by the Board; and a new handbook of the Public Health laws, regulations and bylaws was compiled.

5. The total number of permits issued to remove bodies out of the Colony in 1909 was 538. The total number of bodies exhumed under exhumation permits issued by this Department was 129. Of these 108 were removed from the Colony and 21 re-buried within the Colony.

6. The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon deals in full with markets, slaughter-houses and cattle depots, also with cattle disease. It shows an increase in the revenue derived from slaughter-houses of \$5,656.00 and of \$5,608.00 from the markets. The number of animals slaughtered is roughly the same as in 1908.

7. The total revenue collected during the year including that derived from undertakers' licences, and market stalls collected by the Registrar General during the first six months of the year amounted in all to \$1,030,707.76. The estimated revenue for the year amounted in all to \$2,217,750.00. The total expenditure during the year was \$3,285,664.64 compared with \$2,767,594.14 in 1908. The estimated expenditure in 1909 was \$4,088,881.00.

* The sum of \$166 of this amount although collected during 1909 was not paid into the Treasury until the early days in 1910 and these figures do not therefore correspond with the Treasury returns of revenue, but show the exact particulars of the fees collected.

SAPONG RUBBER ESTATE.

FIRST TAPPING COMMENCED.

Mr. F. E. Lums, manager of Sapong, returned to Sandakan from his tour on the 3rd June.

Heavy rains and high floods are the order of the day. The former is very propitious in regard to the planting of the tobacco crop on Sapong Estate, where delay had been occasioned by the drought.

The first tapping of the rubber trees on Sapong Estate took place on the 18th June. The operation was very successful, and the latex flowed freely and well. The ceremony, which marks an epoch in the development of the interior, was accompanied by adequate celebrations. The rubber factory is completed except for a few fittings, which are now in course of construction and the output of rubber will be an accomplished fact within a day or two.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. J. W. Hartley, medical officer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, for last year is as follows:—

Mr. Naidu has been stationed at North Face Camp, Beacon Hill Tunnel, throughout the year. Dr. Chan Tsun Kuu was Assistant Medical Officer at Tai Pokan until the 5th April, when he was transferred to the Bacteriological Institute in Hongkong and his place was taken by Mr. Lam Yun Hae who remained until the end of June when the post was abolished.

Mr. Kelly has superintended the sanitary work in the Camps along the line.

At each of the three dispensaries, Kowloon Chai, Shatin, and Tai Pokan, a Chinese dresser has been on duty, day and night, and from each dispensary an Indian Foreman has made a daily round of coolie quarters on his section, laying out quinine, etc., to those in need and bringing in or reporting cases requiring medical attendance.

Quinine pills were issued daily to coolies whenever practicable during the months of June, July, August, September and October.

As the population was such a shifting one, it was impossible to carry out the regular issuing of quinine with any degree of thoroughness. Coolie lines and all drains were regularly cleaned with disinfectant fluids throughout the year.

Camps are all supplied with sanitary dust bins and refuse has been burnt daily.

Pools of water which afforded harbour for mosquitoes and which for one reason or another could not be drained, have been regularly treated with kerosene oil.

The general health of the Railway employees has shown a steady improvement; there was a decrease in the number of entries from malarial fever and dysentery in spite of the fact that a much greater proportion of the sick men came forward for Western treatment than formerly.

There was an increase under the heading of "feverish" but the cases were for the most part slight—very few being serious enough to necessitate hospital treatment.

Beri-beri still causes a fair amount of sickness and several deaths have occurred from this cause, some with remarkable rapidity.

In November four coolies died at Kowloon Chai on four successive days, three of the deaths taking place in the same room.

The coolies had apparently been in fairly good health, at any rate they had been working as usual when they suddenly developed symptoms of acute Beri-beri and died shortly afterwards. Post mortem examination confirmed the diagnosis. The building in which these deaths occurred was promptly disinfected and closed, since when there have been no more deaths from Beri-beri at Kowloon Chai.

The Camps at No. 5 Tunnel, Tai Po, have shown distinct improvement since drainage and other prophylactic measures, which were made possible by the appointment of an extra Assistant Medical Officer at the end of last year, could be carried out with some degree of thoroughness.

Until the headings of Beacon Hill Tunnel, allowing a free current of air through, there was considerable trouble caused by the irritating vapours given off from the gelatine used for blasting purposes. The vapours given off from a well and thoroughly detonated charge do not appear to do much damage but if for any reason part of the gelatine is lighted and burns slowly before detonation takes place, the fumes given off from the slowly burning part of the charge are exceedingly dangerous causing stupefaction very quickly and death is liable to result owing to fixed chemical compounds being formed in the blood, thus destroying its oxygen-carrying property.

On June 10th, a gang of coolies had to come through dense fumes on their way out of the Tunnel at Shatin. They all complained of feeling sick and dizzy and three of them died very shortly afterwards. The rest had completely recovered by the following morning.

The total number of cases seen at the three dispensaries was 2,993 against 2,064 in 1908 and 3,667 in 1907.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

VIEWS OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.

Colonel Hedke, a Russian officer who is said to be well acquainted with Chinese military affairs through personal observation, and who was on the chief Russian staff during the Russo-Japanese War, is quoted by the *Navya Zhina* for the following remarks on the Chinese army:—

"At the present time China may be regarded as being strongly armed to an adequate degree. In a few years time a further conflict between Russia and Japan in Manchuria will be an impossible contingency, as China would interfere in its initial stages. Russia should therefore exert her efforts towards the development of her East Asiatic interests at the same time seeing that no one threatens her in the West and that she herself in her turn does not threaten anyone. The military strength of China is the strongest influence in the political and military interests of Russia—which is very important to be kept in view. This condition of things will continue so long as the Manchurian dynasty remains in power. For its defence the Guards and another division, stationed in Peking, are formed almost exclusively of Manchus. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the majority of the new Chinese national troops are not all that could be desired for the support of the dynasty. In South China, especially, a current of animosity towards the Manchus is observable. During the past eighteen months or more, there has been occasional whole districts have mutinied. As any rise in the Chinese army has now become one of the most important factors in Far East politics."

MALARIA IN HONGKONG.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED.

Under the heading "malaria fever" in the medical reports for 1909 just published, the following reference is made to the incidence of that disease in Hongkong last year—

The total number of deaths from Malaria Fever during the year was 422 (as compared with 499 in 1908 and 579 in 1907), of which 5 only were Non-Chinese, 3 being from the civil population, and 2 from the Troops. Of these 417 Chinese deaths, 133 occurred in the city of Victoria (41 in 1908), while there were 120 deaths in Kowloon (141 in 1908), 105 in the villages of Hongkong (173 in 1908) and 9 in the Harbour (9 in 1908). Some of the deaths however which occurred in the City were cases brought over from Kowloon or from the Harbour for treatment in the various City Hospitals. Of the deaths which occurred in the villages 85 were at Shaukwai (50 from the land population and 35 from the boat population) as compared with 57 in 1908, 76 at Aberdeen (16 from the land population and 60 from the boat population) as compared with 106 in 1908, and 4 at Stanley.

Anti-malarial measures were first inaugurated in this Colony in 1899 and during the past year considerable attention has been paid to this work—special visits have been made by the Inspectors in search of breeding places for mosquitoes, dense tangles of brushwood in the neighbourhood of houses have been cut down, the drained nullahs have been regularly swept to prevent the formation of waterweed and algae, and standing water in places has been treated with kerosene at regular weekly intervals, while such cases of Malaria as have come to the knowledge of the Sanitary Department have been investigated and steps taken to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood of such cases. Certain basements and coolie quarters were also fumigated with sulphur during the late autumn to kill off any mosquitoes that might be hibernating in the dark corners of these retreats. The amounts spent on nullah training for the years 1908 and 1909 were respectively \$9,998 and \$7,737.

RUBBER.

Messrs. Barlow & Co.'s fortnightly report dated Singapore, June 18, says—

The market has been more active than was the case for some time past, and a fair business has been done. At the close, quotations are fairly steady, the current price for good sheet being about \$4.40 per picul.

Sales:—Para—Sheet fine, 110 lb. at \$10.00 per picul—84.44 per lb. sold at auction London. Sheet good average, 5.6 lb. at \$4.40 per picul—84.21 per lb. sold at auction London. Scrap fair loose, 2,300 lb. at \$3.25 per picul—61.24 per lb. sold at auction London Total 8,010 lb. Our London wired advices of the 14th instant quote as follows:—Fine sheet 84.94 to 95.34 per lb. Fine pale Crepe 84.84 to 91.24 per lb. Brown and dark Crepe 78.14 per lb.

Our London advices of the 27th ultimo report as follows:—The auction which took place on Tuesday showed greater irregularities in price than has been the case for a long time, and a large quantity had to be withdrawn in the hopes of getting better results privately, so that quotations were almost too irregular to telegraph them to you. The highest price in the sale was made for a small parcel of very pale Crepe from "Daman" which brought 108.54 per lb.; Latex block 91.14. A single case of smoked sheet brought 108 but the highest price in the auction was made by twenty-one cases, marked K in a diamond, which sold at 91.14. Highland sheet was withdrawn but sold after the sale at 91.14 per lb. Fine hard Para opened very quietly at declining prices, spot touching 95.10 per lb. At the close there is some improvement and prices are higher, but lower than the highest touched.

Spot reached 108.24, closes 108.14. July/Aug. 108.34. 108.24. The receipts in Para are 1,420 tons, but it is understood 1,000 tons have been held back in Malacca.

Exports Para Rubber from January to June 13, 1910.

	From Singapore
To United Kingdom.....	1,226,169
" The Continent.....	20,535
" Japan.....	13,430
" Australia.....	93,515
" Ceylon.....	37,255
" U. S. A.....	37,255
Total.....	1,390,877

	From Hongkong (to May 31)
To United Kingdom.....	817,067
" The Continent.....	2,083
" Japan.....	1,453,350
" Australia.....	67,971
" Ceylon.....	38,971
" U. S. A.....	38,971
Total.....	1,390,877

	From Port Swettenham (to May 31)
To United Kingdom.....	2,377,656
" The Continent.....	47,033
" Japan.....	5,593
" Australia.....	28,062
" Ceylon.....	28,062
" U. S. A.....	28,062
Total.....	2,474,466

	For the same period, 1909
To United Kingdom.....	1,167,771 lb.
" The Continent.....	215,100
" Japan.....	1,453,350
" Australia.....	45,943
" Ceylon.....	45,943
" U. S. A.....	45,943
Total.....	2,778,000 lb.

	For the same period, 1908
To United Kingdom.....	454,451 lb.
" The Continent.....	24,396
" Japan.....	380,444
" Australia.....	380,444
" Ceylon.....	380,444
" U. S. A.....	380,444
Total.....	1,500,169 lb.

	Exports from Ceylon January to May 30, 1910.
To United Kingdom.....	454,451 lb.
" The Continent.....	24,396
" Japan.....	380,444
" Australia.....	380,444
" Ceylon.....	380,444
" U. S. A.....	380,444
Total.....	1,500,169 lb.

	For the same period, 1909
To United Kingdom.....	1,167,771 lb.
" The Continent.....	215,100
" Japan.....	1,453,350
" Australia.....	45,943
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" Ceylon.....	380,444
" U. S. A.....	380,444
Total.....	1,500,169 lb.

HONGKONG'S SANITARY CONDITION.

A CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT.

The following paragraphs appear in the joint report of Doctors Atkinson and Clark for last year—

Owing to the general improvement in the sanitary condition of the Colony and to the simplification of the methods of dealing with plague cases and plague-infected houses since publication of the final report of the Indian Plague Commission in 1908, it has been found possible to reduce the number of sanitary inspectors by the abolition of the five special plague inspectors, whose duties are now performed by the district inspectors.

In connection with anti-plague measures to render as far as possible houses rat-proof, 390 ground surfaces in houses have been repaired and 1,048 buildings have had rat-traps filled up with cement. In addition 20 basements illegally inhabited have been vacated, while permits for the use of 19 basements and for 40 basement kitchens have been issued.

An open space in the rear has been provided to one existing house while exemption from the provision of a yard has been granted in the case of 568 houses and modification in the case of 420 houses erected previous to 1899. Obstructions have been removed from backyards, under notice, in 274 houses. Nuisance notices to the number of 1,951 have been issued during the year.

In addition to the above improvements carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Department various other permanent improvements have been effected by the Public Works Department. These include the training of nullahs to the extent of 791 feet, and the building of public latrines in the village of Wong Nei Cheong, in Kennedy Road and in Chuk Hing Land in the City, and at Tai Kok Tsui (Kowloon).

A considerable improvement is always taking place in the matter of scavenging lanes but the full effect of the Ordinance in this respect will not be noticeable for a considerable number of years. Nevertheless the total area of lanes obtained for scavenging purposes during the year has been 11,450 sq. ft., the length being 1,756 ft. while a further area of 7,905 sq. ft. was reserved for the construction of a new roadway.

During the year one well, the water of which was unsatisfactory, was closed.

THE EXTENSION OF TRADE WITH CHINA.

A PLEA FOR "DIRECT TRADE."

The party of Japanese business-men has returned, after spending two months on a tour of inspection through China. Several Japanese journals are publishing interviews with the tourists and are writing about the principal results of their mission. Dealing with this subject the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*, translated by the *Japan Chronicle*, remarks that as the mission was composed of first-class business-men of undoubted ability and keen penetration, there can be little question that the trip has greatly benefited them, and that it will have the result of encouraging the trade between Japan and China directly or indirectly. The development of trade with China is what is aimed at by all countries, and Japan is one of the most enthusiastic. For example, the East Asia Industrial Syndicate, inaugurated last year, in which many of the business-men of the mission are interested, has been promoted with the avowed object of extending the market of Japanese goods in China, while a Commission, recently appointed, with a view to investigating the productive resources of the country, is required, among other things, to report on the best method of encouraging foreign trade. The results of its observations of Japanese business-men in China will no doubt be placed at the disposal of the Commission, as well as the general public.

One of the Japanese has stated, in an interview, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, that the present commercial position of Japan in China had mainly been the result of what might be termed "direct trade." The *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha*, which extensively carries on business in China, had, for instance, won its present position by the same method. Despite the fact that European and American firms in China transact business through the medium of compradors, the *Mitsui Bussan* abolished the system long ago, and, by training a staff of young men who thoroughly understand Chinese ways and customs and are well versed in their language, commenced direct trade. The result has been most satisfactory. Salesmen are sent to the interior, and Japanese goods are finding a market in remote places where European articles are unable to penetrate. This must be considered as one of the results of direct trade, and Japan's trade in China is based on this foundation. It is advisable that Japanese merchants and manufacturers should follow this example and endeavour to secure the extension of the sale of Japanese goods in the Middle Kingdom. They must not forget the fact that they have to contend with formidable and enterprising rivals in China, and when it is considered by whom and with whose money most of the railways over which the Japanese business-men travelled have been built, the difficult nature of Japanese enterprise in China may be realised.

Events Coming.

Friday, 15th July.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Saturday, 16th July.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 4 p.m.
Circus, Causeway Bay, 9.30 p.m.

Thursday, 21st July.
Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 27th August.
Meeting, Licensing Board, 2.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 9th August.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat
Co's half-yearly meeting, noon.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

On the 4th instant the directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha called a meeting of shareholders holding more than 100 shares in order to ascertain their opinion of the proposal to call up Y4.50 on each of the new shares.

One of the directors stated that the money to be called up on the new shares was required to defray the cost of a new steamer of the "Tenyo-maru" type, which was now being built at the Mitsui Bishi yard, and would be completed by June next. It was the desire of the board of directors to put the new steamer on the service during the second half of next year, and so reap an additional profit.

This statement was received with anything but satisfaction by the shareholders. Briefly, their objections were that the new shares had been issued in the form of preferential shares on which a dividend of 12 per cent. was guaranteed. The result of the working of the company was not satisfactory, and even a guaranteed dividend could not be paid. In these circumstances it was difficult for the shareholders to pay more money on the shares.

However, the proposal was eventually approved, the new board of directors assuring the shareholders that a readjustment of the company's affairs would be effected before long. It was decided that the amount be paid between the 20th and 24th September next. Certain reforms will shortly be introduced in the management of the company.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

PERILOUSLY NEAR RUIN.

It is not the first time during the history that the Shanghai Stock Exchange has been perilously near its own ruin, and now that the much debated June settlement has been settled the time has come when it will be to everybody's advantage to discuss from the experience of the past the course of action in the future. The past has many ugly features to its discredit. There is "the big operator" who advertised the town for a purpose, the so-called "inventor" who filled the newspapers with his grievances and who has now shown himself an ordinary gambler who either has not got the money with which to pay for his reckless forward purchase or employs

ALL SORTS OF STRATEGY in order to wriggle out of his legal engagements. The much abused broker has shown himself to be the most glib of all, for he has been the victim of the "inventors" and has had to pay for his own folly by placing altogether too great reliance on "inventors' promises and statements.

The net result is that brokers have had to borrow in one way or another a couple of millions in order to pay "inventors' accounts. It is therefore scarcely fair to the much maligned broker to call him by such hard names as are generally bestowed upon him, for at the worst the broker has proven himself a dupe, but not a rogue.

BUT GOOD OFTEN COMES OUT OF EVIL, and in this instance we are quite convinced that a great deal of good will result from all the misery connected with the June Settlement. In the first instance, we feel certain that a much needed reform of the Stock Exchange will be the immediate outcome of the *impasse* that for long was known to threaten the June Settlement. If the Stock Exchange should be so careless as not to move in the matter themselves, the banks will undoubtedly compel the Exchange to adopt better methods. Although things looked pretty bad on the 28th June last they would have been infinitely more gloomy if the Nielsen *versus* Hadley case had not been brought to

A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE in favour of the plaintiff a few days before the settlement of the June account. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say that no settlement would have been possible had it not been for the decision given by the judge in this particular case; for the entire section of that class of "inventors" who have been airing their grievances in the *North-China Daily News* would, as long as any doubt as to their legal liabilities existed in their mind, have simply refused to carry out their contracts. As it was many of them awoke to a sense of their duty in time to help things along, and the rest, who became absolute defaulters, will have to face the music in due course.

About seventy per cent of the amount involved in the June settlement was FOR CHINESE ACCOUNT, whilst the remaining 30 per cent was for the account of foreigners. Of the Chinese about one per cent defaulted, whilst the foreigners defaulted to the extent of about forty per cent. It is a sad commentary on the morality of the West as against the East, at least as far as share speculation is concerned. As things are now, the brokers and their Chinese clients have reason to mutually trust each other, but the case is entirely different when the Stock Exchange broker comes to deal with people of his own race. Many a foreigner who could not even "operate" on "volante" owing to lack of the wherewithal with which to

has boldly speculated on his broker's account on the principle of "head I win, tail you lose." It is this class of foreigner who so very nearly succeeded in completely wrecking the June settlement, and the sooner he is precluded from exercising his talents on the Stock Exchange the better for that institution and the large and influential section of the respectable foreign public. It is all the more unfortunate that things should have happened thus, as living among the millions of China it is our imperative duty to set a better example to the Chinese.—*Capital and Commerce*.

THE *Toyo Kisen*, a Japanese paper published in Singapore has been placed under the ban of suspension. This is the result of the journal having published certain matters relating to the situation in Korea, the publication of which is now prohibited.

COMMERCIAL.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. —

Allagars.....	6/9
Anglo-Javas.....	Tia. 15
Anglo-Malays.....	38/5
Balgowries.....	19
Batu Tiga.....	—
Beritams.....	—
Bukit Kajangs (pp.).....	—
Bukit Rajaks.....	—
Carey Uniteds.....	23/6 prem.
Castlefields.....	125/-
Changkat Serdangs.....	14
Cheras.....	—
Damanasaras.....	127/6
Eastern Internationals.....	33/- prem.
Fed. Selangors.....	—
Glencals.....	52/75
Glenshals.....	—
Golcondas.....	132/6
Golden Hopes.....	—
Highlands and Lowlands.....	138/6
Indragiris.....	52/7
loch Kenneths.....	—
Jegues.....	—
Kamlangors.....	—
Kanjandings.....	35/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs.....	203/6
Lapadrons (fully paid).....	—
Lenadrons (ppd.).....	—
Labus.....	—
Ledburys.....	90/-
Llogis.....	62/9
London Asiatics.....	15/9
London Ventures.....	7/-
Melimaus.....	—
Pajams.....	51/8
Pegohs.....	34/-
Rubber Trusts.....	40/-
Saggas.....	330/-
Sandycrofts.....	53
Sapongs.....	—
Seafields.....	—
Sekongs.....	37/6 prem.
Shelfords.....	74/-
Singapore & Johores.....	8/8
Sumatra Paras.....	15/-
Sungel Chohs.....	115/-
Sungel Kapars.....	18/-
Tandjongs.....	55/- prem.
Tangkabs.....	25/- prem.
Toerangs.....	2/- prem.
Ulu Ratu.....	—
United Serdangs.....	135/-
United Singapore.....	52
United Sumatras.....	19/6
United Tangkabs.....	—
Para Rubber.....	10 1/2 per lb.

RUBBER MARKET.

Hongkong, 15th July.

The review of the Rubber Share Market for the week presents rather more interesting features than for some time past. Opening quiet on Monday, the market was practically lifeless for the early part of the week, then it began to fluctuate and the swing of the pendulum pointed a point or two both ways alternately. The tendency, which had made itself felt last week, for inquiries for Singapore stock, received a sudden check when approximately two million dollars (Straits) had to be provided for the under-writing of two new stations in the South. Both these were fully subscribed for—the *Pulau Belang* Rubber and Produce Co., Ltd., also calling for an allotment capital of close on a million dollars. It is rumoured locally that the subscription for shares was confined mainly to circles having official cognizance of the agricultural potentialities of the Federated Malay States.

Towards the close our market showed a decidedly improving tendency, buoyed up, no doubt, by a more or less general inquiry for the best known stocks from London.

Fin Hard Para has kept steady throughout the week, and is quoted today at 10/- per lb. Anglo-Malays have weakened to 28/6 at which price they have small inquiries. Allagars after sales at 6/9 and 7/- are in demand and can be placed at the latter rate. Carey Uniteds are quiet and without business to report at 23/6 prem.

Eastern Internationals after sales locally at 33/- and 31/6 prem are now inquired for from London at 33/6 prem.

Linggis have again changed hands at 60/- ex div., closing with more inquiries and probably a higher rate could be obtained. London Ventures during the early part of the week were quiet and neglected, and as low as 5/- had been accepted, but towards the close have improved to 6/6 at which price sales have been effected with further inquiries.

Melimaus have not fluctuated and have probable sellers at 8/-.

Ledburys come slightly easier at 9/6.

London Asiatics have sellers from London at 16/6.

Tangkabs continue quiet and unchanged at 25/- prem.

United Serdangs show an improvement on last week's quotation and are reported sold to London at 135/- and 126/-.

United Sumatras are steady at 19/-.

Sumatra Paras have been sold at 14/- and 14/6, closing with sellers from London at 15/-.

Balgowries are quiet at 18/- without business to report.

Changkat Serdangs have been sold at 14/-, closing easier.

Ayer Patus are quiet at 10/-.

Pajams come lower from Singapore at 51/8 but there are buyers at the price.

Glencals have weakened and sales have been effected locally at 52/-.

Indragiris keep fairly steady at 52/75 without business to report.

Singapore and Johores are quiet at 8/8.

Ayer Kengals continue quiet and out of favour at 24/-.

Pastals are obtainable at 54/-.

Kiplingtons are probably sold at 14/-.

Alor Geylans are on offering at the unchanged rate of 31/-.

New Serendangs are in request 6 1/2 locally, but shares are scarce at this price.

Exchange.—The Banks' closing T/T quotations are as follows:—

On London..... 1/01

" Singapore..... 70/-

" Shanghai..... 74/-

ELM AND ELM.

To-day's Advertisements.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

WE beg to notify that the above Company ceased to exist on the 21st inst. and that the service hitherto kept up by the steamers of this line has now been taken over by—

SOCIETA ANONIMA NAZIONALE PER SERVIZI MARITIMI.

The service of the Steamers on the India-China run will be continued as heretofore and the itinerary will undergo no modification.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. 1489

LAST TWO NIGHTS! THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

BOXING COMPETITION

TAFF O'KEIFF, (Forpedo Dept.)

Gunner KINGSLAND, R.G.A. HEAVYWEIGHT FINALISTS AT THE STADIUM, May 1910.

It will be remembered that these two contestants 3 Extra Rounds before the Referee could give a decision. Ultimately a draw was declared.

The above contest will be held in a 1st. ring, 10 ROUNDS.

A Special Peak Tram will run after the Performance.

Don't Forget

LAST MATINEE: SATURDAY Next, at 4 p.m.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. 1479

NEW O. S. K. SIBAMER.

LAUNCH OF THE "MEXICO-MARU."

The *Mexico-maru*, a freight and passenger steamer, was successfully launched by the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works on Sunday, the 3rd inst., although the weather conditions were such during the greater part of the day as to render a postponement probable. Mr. Nakahashi, President of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, christened the vessel and as she entered the water the vessels and launches in harbour gave the usual greeting with their sirens and the spectators cheered her progress.

The *Mexico-maru* was one of six steamers ordered by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for its new service to Tacoma. These have been built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, and the others were ordered from Nagasaki; one of the latter the *Panama-maru*, is already in service and the third will be launched in December and completed for sea next April. These steamers are not only a great addition to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's fleet but also mark the development of the Japanese merchant marine.

The *Mexico-maru*, when completed, will be of the following dimensions, etc:—

Length.....	409 feet
Breadth.....	51 feet
Depth.....	32.6 feet
Gross tonnage.....	6,000
Indicated horse-power.....	4,500
Speed.....	15 knots.

The engines will be triple expansion with surface condensers and the vessel will be fitted with twin-screws.

Accommodation is provided for eight first-class and 180 steerage passengers.

The keel was laid down on December 1st and the vessel will be completed for sea on October 15th

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, NOV. 4TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Bath in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or London.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families. Full particulars on application from agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class to Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 44.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KUNGSANG"	MONDAY, 18th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 19th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LUANGSANG"	FRIDAY, 22nd July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUNGSANG"	TUESDAY, 26th July, Noon
TIENSIN	"CHONGSHING"	WEDNESDAY, 26th July, Noon
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	THURSDAY, 28th July, Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 29th July, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days).

The steamers "Kunhsang," "Yuenhsang" and "Namsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Utsung, Tientsin & Newchuan.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Utsung, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JACQUE MATHESSON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 15th July 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"ANHEU"	17th July, Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"CHINGKIANG"	17th July, 8 A.M.
ILOILO & CEBU	"CHINGKIANG"	18th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"CHINGKIANG"	19th July, 5 P.M.
CELEBES & TIENSIN	"CHINGKIANG"	21st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINGKIANG"	21st July, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHINGKIANG"	27th July, 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTO".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Chingnan, etc.) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo via through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

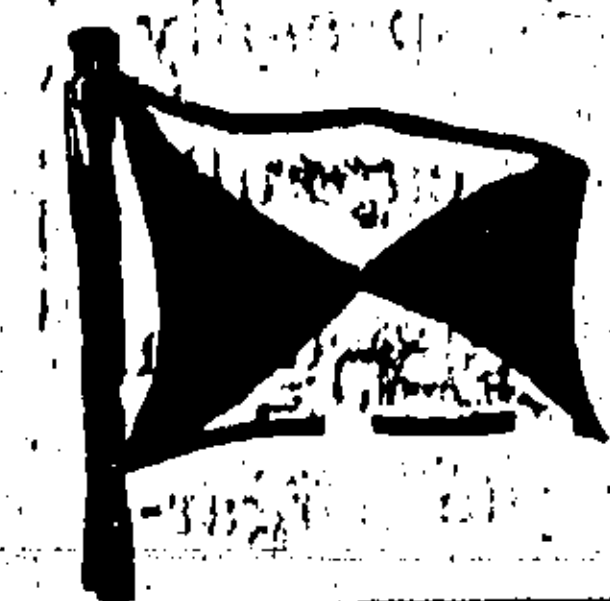
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 10, Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ROBI	3540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 16th July, at 5 P.M.
SAIRO	3540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 23rd July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at (TAOOMA) with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 10th Aug., at Noon.
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA
SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TASMUI v. SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. H. Murayama	SUNDAY, 17th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suroga	THURSDAY, 21st July, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20% will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 21st, 1910.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1910.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"MISHIMA MARU" Capt. A. E. Jones, Tons 9000 "KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000 "ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thomson, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 17th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { "KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. J. Nago, Tons 7000 } SATURDAY, 13th Aug. From KOBE.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { "INABA MARU" Capt. K. Kawata, Tons 7000 } TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
"KAGA MARU" Capt. M. Hagino, Tons 7000 } TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE { "NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 } FRIDAY, 5th August, Noon.
"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 } FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

HOMBAY, via SINGAPORE { "CEYLON MARU" Capt. Fred. Fyne, Tons 6000 } TUESDAY, 26th July.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE { "IBINGO MARU" Capt. S. J. G. Parsons, Tons 7000 } WEDNESDAY, 20th July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA { "KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6000 } WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug., at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA { "HITACHI MARU" Capt. N. Matheson, Tons 7000 } THURSDAY, 21st July, at 5 P.M.

DAIREN, KOBE, YOKKAJ, OHI & YOKOHAMA { "KAWAGAWA MARU" Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 7000 } FRIDAY, 15th July, at 5 P.M.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING AKI MARU 30TH MAY, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

YOKOHAMA RETURN. KOBE RETURN. MOJI RETURN. NAGASAKI RETURN.

1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. * Cargo only. * Carries deck passengers.

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE."

Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above about 16th July.

This steamer has superior accommodation for first class passengers at cheap rates, being fitted throughout with Electric Light and Electric Fans in State Rooms and Saloon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [465]

"INDRA" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO."

Captain W. H. Lee, will be despatched as above on 23rd inst.

This steamer has superior accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1910. [481]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 26th July, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of this Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [464]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to a 1 Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TAOOMA AND SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Onward
America	4,365	J. Boyd	26th July
Sweden	6,132	F. S. Gowley	23rd Aug.
Redhill	3,889	H. E. Dowell	23rd Aug.
Oceanic	4,657	F. W. Davies	27th Sept.
Kameri	6,231	G. B. McGill	20th Oct.
America	4,365	J. Boyd	10th Nov.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

FARGEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 15th July, 1910. [46]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "GHAZEE" On 30th inst.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1910. [456]

HONGKONG-BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" (On or about 6th August 1910).

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [449]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, OBYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain G. W. Gordon, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd July, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "Maldavia," 9,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due at London on 4th September, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Values of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to S. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1910. [46]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [488]

Consignee.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SCANDIA."

Captain von Doehren, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before T-O-DAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th July 1910. [476]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. S. P. Co.'s Steamship

"CARMARTHENSHIRE."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be stored out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at 6 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on 19th instant. No claims will be admitted after Goods have left the Godown nor will they be recognised if not presented within 10 days of the vessel's arrival here.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910. [486]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"SUNDA"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 30th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, where delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th of July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 23rd of July, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Intimation.

HUNG ON & CO.,
SHOW ROOM AND STORE
at the Premises formerly occupied by
A. CHEE & Co.,
174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND
FURNITURE
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROOKERY, Cutlery, Electric and Silver
Plated, Glass and Iron Wares of all
descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on
hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/4 1/2
Do. demand 1/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 1/9 1/2

France—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

India T.T. 1/2 1/2
Do. demand 1/2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 1/2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 1/2 1/2

4 months' sight L/C 1/2 1/2
6 months' sight L/C 1/2 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 1/2 1/2

4 months' sight do. 1/2 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/2 1/2
4 months' sight France 1/2 1/2

6 months' sight do. 1/2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 1/2 1/2
Bar Silver 1/2 1/2

Bank of England rate 1/2 1/2
3 Sovereigns 1/2 1/2

THE WEATHER.

On the 15th at 11.05 p.m.—The depression lying to the E. of Japan yesterday, has moved away towards NE.

The depression which was situated over the Yangtze valley, is now lying over the E. coast of China.

Pressure has increased slightly at the Japanese stations, and over the S. coast of China and the Philippines. It is highest over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Equator.

Moderate S. and S.W. winds may be expected in the Formosa Strait, and along the S. coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. and winds, S.W. moderate fall.

2.—Formosa Strait, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamau, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

RUBBER & ASIA RETURNS.

	May	June	Total
Allagar	5,000	5,000	10,000
Alor Ponged	1,250	1,250	2,500
Alma	600	700	1,300
Anglo Malay	47,053	49,782	96,835
Ayer Kuning	—	—	833
Ayer Molek	1,881	—	5,077
Batu Caves	9,775	9,775	19,550
Batu Tiga	12,350	13,034	25,384
Bertam	6,622	—	29,801
Beruas	9,750	—	51,838
Beruas	8,943	—	42,202
Bikam	785	1,266	8,981
Bukit Kajang	3,814	4,293	17,054
Bukit Rajah	30,700	—	27,083
Bukit Lintang	3,320	3,800	27,470
Carey United	12,000	11,800	31,052
Castlefield	3,030	—	14,043
Changkat Serdag	3,003	3,319	45,928
Changkat Salak	901	951	7,391
Cicely	12,040	—	49,671
Consolidated Malay	21,943	—	109,447
Caladonia	17,687	27,000	69,447
Danassara	27,653	27,911	133,772
Edinburgh	6,400	—	29,350
Federated (S'gor)	10,627	—	49,028
F.M.S. Rubber	31,870	—	292,577
Geelong	13,500	14,600	52,100
Glecoaly	1,621	1,853	9,793
Glenahiel	3,120	3,877	15,101
Golden Hope	5,877	2,956	27,916
Harpenden	6,800	—	24,910
Heawood	907	902	1,809
High & Lowlands	38,647	37,471	240,557
loch Kenneth	14,428	13,731	77,668
Jagra	9,671	—	25,272
Jeboang	18,500	—	82,840
Kapar Para	—	—	36,983
Kamuning	7,171	7,051	101,857
Kempsey	—	—	9,193
Kepong	2,750	—	10,534
Kota Tinggi	680	—	1,810
Kuala Klang	7,012	—	8,677
Krian Rob. Est.	7,870	—	15,053
Kuala Lumpur	38,500	—	212,410
Labu	17,181	19,134	89,338
Lasarod	37,378	37,793	181,721
Lebury	9,009	9,544	52,007
Lingling	61,500	61,000	305,000
London Asiatic	2,016	17,510	4,068
Malacca Plant	21,000	—	116,001
Merton	1,761	1,912	5,461
North Hummock	5,129	—	32,783
Nova Scotia	8,480	10,100	34,530
Pajam	2,400	—	9,000
Patallang	27,057	27,488	151,740
Pegoh	3,261	3,570	18,116
Perak Plant	10,210	—	47,440
Per Dickson	630	—	2,888
Raddella	—	1,017	1,017
Rembia	671	—	41,51
Ribu Rubber	5,613	4,094	29,631
Rubina	10,000	12,500	55,720
Rainaul	1,490	—	5,120
Ribu Growers Assn	7,404	3,981	15,587
Sengat	6,005	7,000	33,025
Selaba	5,766	5,586	26,320
Sungai Choh	3,530	4,600	21,380
Sungai Kapar	16,500	—	83,800
Sandycroft	5,395	6,782	39,743
Seaford	14,374	—	58,421
Selangor	32,270	—	168,152
Seremban	31,516	34,081	176,970
Senawang	6,000	5,773	25,076
Shelford	6,700	—	28,200
S'gor & Johore	10,056	11,875	53,666
Singapore Para	4,050	4,000	28,650
Strait Rubber	21,080	24,700	146,810
Sungai Sak	2,103	2,012	11,331
Telok Anson	612	—	620
Tail Ayer	17,500	13,100	56,800
Trafalgar	260	321	851
Trom	—	—	2,160
United Singapore	1,400	1,610	6,490
United Sumatra	—	4,510	4,510
Vallambrosa	39,000	33,500	212,737

[All totals are calculated for the calendar year instead of the financial year, which differs with many companies. Managers of Estates, returns for which is above list are incomplete, will help to make the list more useful if they will kindly fill in the gaps.—Singapore Free Press.]

The Bank Line s.s. *Oriente* arrived at Vancouver on 13th inst.

The I. O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Lalang* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on 13th inst. and is due here on 20th inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Montague* arrived at Yokohama at 7.30 p.m. on 14th inst. and leaves again at 5 a.m. on Saturday, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. on 17th inst.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, F. Sembill, 14th July—Sundakan 9th July Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.

Coblenz, Ger. s.s., 3,350, H. Ragner, 14th July—Kachalotau, 11th July Gen.—M. & Co.

Wyeat, Br. s.s., 3,474, W. G. Lindsay, 14th July—Kerlung 12th July Gen.—A. K. & Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,351, C. H. Butler, 14th July—Singapore 8th July Gen.—N. Y. K.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,160, Christiansen, 15th July—Saloon 11th July Timber and Flour.—J. & Co.

Teau, Br. s.s., 1,340, A. W. G. Lindsay, 15th July—Mantla 12th July Gen.—B. & S.

Yingchow, Br. s.s., 1,214, W. Fraser, 15th July—Sibell, 9th June Coal.—B. & S.

Pembroke, Br. s.s., 1,000, R. Hayes, 15th July—Frooch, 13th July Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Singapore, Br. s.s., 315, Hard, 15th July—Hollo and Cebu 14th July Hemp and Oil.—B. & S.

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